

Military Government

Weekly

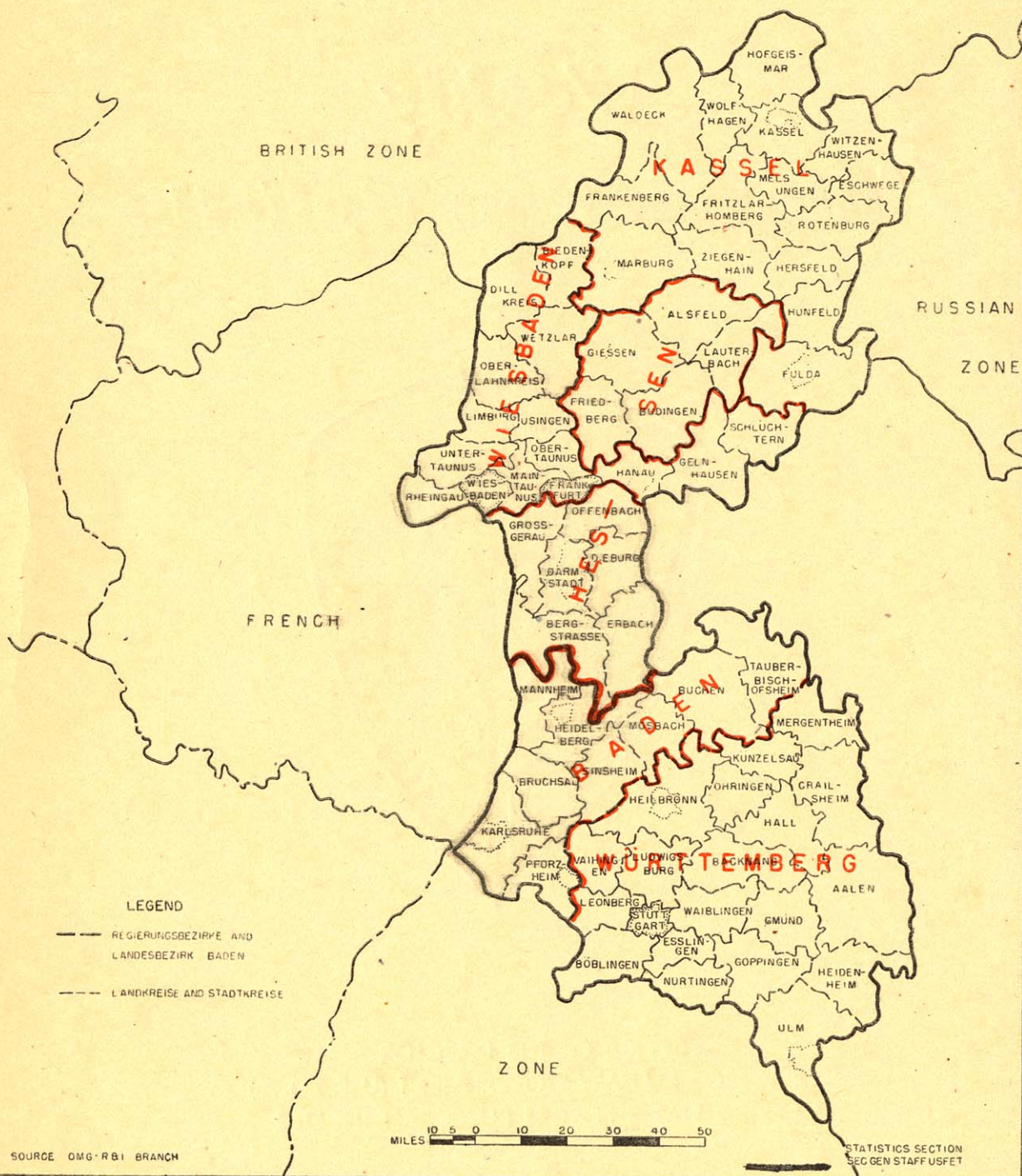
Information Bulletin



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

Greater Hesse, Württemberg-Baden



MILITARY GOVERNMENT

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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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MILITARY GOVERNMENT LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED RECENTLY

Change to Control Council Law No. 11 (Inclosure 2)	AG 014.1 GEC-AGO 26 February 1946
Postal Service Between Displaced Persons in the US Zone of Germany and the United States	AG 311.1 (General) GEC-AGO 27 February 1946
Sentences in Military Government Courts for Theft of US Property	GEC 000.51 28 February 1946
Control Council Legislation — Law No. 17 Amendment of Inheritance Tax Laws	GEC-337 CONL 1 March 1946
Change No. 1 to Interim Directive on Military Government Reports	GEC-319.1 (OMG) 1 March 1946
Control Council Law No. 16, "Marriage Law"	CONL-337-GEC 2 March 1946

Learn by Doing, is the Policy

OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Office of the Deputy Military Governor
APO 742
5 March 1946

SUBJECT: Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism.
TO : The Minister Presidents for:
Bavaria
Wuerttemberg-Baden
Greater Hesse

1. The "Law for Liberation from National Socialism and Militarism", submitted by you for the approval of Military Government on 5 March 1946, is approved.
2. The complete elimination of Nazi and militaristic influences from German life is one of the principal U. S. and Allied objectives. It is also desirable that those who were passive participants in the Nazi party and its affiliates be informed of the conditions under which they may regain civil rights. Under the law you have proposed, the German people will be given an opportunity to participate actively in the accomplishment of this essential objective. This is a large step forward in the reconstruction of German life on a democratic basis.
3. The opportunity given to you imposes serious responsibilities upon you. United States Military Government is determined that the denazification program must be carried out thoroughly and effectively. You will therefore be held strictly accountable for effective and just enforcement of the law. Supervising, investigating and control measures will be instituted by Military Government so that it may take any actions, or require the German authorities to take any actions, which are necessary to attain the denazification objective.

4. You will take all steps necessary to assure the selection of persons well-qualified to administer the law. The Ministers of Denazification, and all other officials entrusted with the enforcement of the law, must be anti-Nazis of long standing, pro-democratic, anti-militaristic, and in complete agreement with the policies of denazification. You will maintain constant check upon the work of such officials in order to assure that they are carrying out both the letter and spirit of the law.
5. Further instructions will be issued with respect to persons or categories of persons to be prosecuted under Control Council Law, No. 10 (dealing with the punishment of persons guilty of war crimes against peace and against humanity). The German authorities will refer the cases of all such persons for disposition in accordance with the instructions of Military Government.
6. Property forfeited under the law will be held pending further instructions from Military Government.
7. You will submit periodic reports to Military Government as to the progress of the denazification program within each Land. Military Government will issue further instructions as to the form and content of such reports.
8. All regulations issued under the law must receive the prior approval of Military Government.
9. Until the criminal sanctions relating to employment under the law become effective, active Nazis and militarists are barred from public and private employment in positions above ordinary labor.
10. Modification of this law may be required as a result of future quadripartite action by the Allied Control Council.

FOR THE MILITARY GOVERNOR:

Lucius D. Clay
LUCIUS D. CLAY
Lt. Gen. USA
Deputy Military Governor

for teaching Germany Democracy — but strict M G control will continue.

The long range denazification program, described in the WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN, 2 Feb 46, has been approved in essence and became law 5 March 1946. With the approval of Lt. General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor, (opposite page) the new law gives the German people a share of responsibility for removing and punishing nazis and militarists who contributed to the misery, and distress of the German people and the rest of the world. The new law, titled "Law For Liberation From National Socialism and Militarism," sets forth the political and economic status of nazis eliminated from office and also provides a system of penalties, forfeitures and sanctions to be imposed upon those found guilty, in accordance with their degree of culpability.

Though the law gives the Germans a share of the responsibility for cleansing themselves of the culprits still among them, Military Government will continue strict supervision, investigation, and control over denazification.

Present denazification directives are not affected by the new law, although procedural changes will be made. Law No. 8 remains in force until further orders are issued.

Denazification by Germans

When the fighting stopped in Germany, the Allies were faced by a bewildered, sullen, and defiant populace who had been subjected for twelve years to legalized terrorism and feared the worst from the occupying armies. The most immediate needs were to reestablish normal administrative control over civil communities and to carry on the essential economic services.

U. S. Military Government officers found that in the restoration and extension of these activities they were compelled to start with organizations which at every level, from local to national, were completely controlled by nazis and staffed largely by nazis or nazi sympathizers or militarists. In some cases it was possible to solve the problem merely by prohibiting the continuance of the function, or by turning it over for the time being to Americans. In others it was necessary to use nazis temporarily in order to avoid mass starvation and disease. Obviously both solutions were purely stop-gaps since the ultimate objective is to build a democratic and peaceful Germany, and neither the cessation of activity nor the continued employment of nazis is compatible with this goal.

Work toward a permanent solution was begun at once. All public offices, utili-

ties, and business enterprises were examined thoroughly to determine which officials and employees had belonged to the nazi party or had collaborated with it and how active they had been. In essential services these people were eliminated sometimes at the cost of efficient operations: Other activities were suspended entirely until qualified non-nazis, or if possible anti-nazis, could be found to undertake them. It was continually recognized, however, that this preliminary screening represented only half the solution. It was also necessary to settle on a permanent policy toward nazis. To remove them permanently from all work without making provisions for their future would merely have created a large and potentially well-organized class of unemployed thugs, and would thus have posed a major threat to the stability of any future political regime.

This problem has long been under discussion, and preliminary legislation both by U. S. Military Government and by quadripartite bodies has contributed to its solution. First, the Control Council issued Directive 24, which fixed a uniform denazification policy for all four zones of Germany. Within the scope of this directive, the new long range denazification policy for the US Zone was developed and has now been approved

by General Clay. This important action, taken less than one year after the cessation of hostilities, provides the policy necessary for complete denazification of the US Zone.

Prior to the adoption by the Control Council of this new legislation, the US policy was already being planned in long range terms, as indicated by the 7th of July directive and Law No 8. American policy thus became father and mother to the universal policy expressed in Control Council Directive 24, which in many instances was patterned after the early American policy.

Since an over-all policy has now been set up and the previous separate policies of the four zones eliminated, it was felt that the time was ripe to turn over realization of the policy to the Germans. If it is seen that the Germans are not carrying out the letter and the spirit of the law, MG is ready to take over the denazification in its entirety.

JUDICIAL MACHINERY

The Law prescribes in detail the machinery to be employed in discovering and dealing with all nazis in the Zone. One of its principal features is the placing on the civil governments, responsibility for removing the nazis. The actual promulgation of the law will be accomplished through the Minister Presidents of Bavaria, Württemberg-Baden and Greater Hesse. Thus the Germans will have opportunity to learn the reasons for ridding themselves of the nazi element.

The Law provides that each Land Government shall appoint a Minister for Political Liberation to implement the law. Trial tribunals will be set up in all urban and rural districts, and each one shall have a public prosecutor assigned to it. Each tribunal will consist of a chairman and at least two associates; the chairman should be qualified as a judge, and all members must be at least thirty years of age. Above the trial tribunals there will be a number of appellate tri-

bunals for the review of cases which are appealed. They will be similarly constituted, except that it is obligatory for the chairman to be qualified as a judge.

These tribunals are bound to the law in the determination of the facts and their interpretation and in reaching their decision, which they do by majority vote in secret session. Their final decision will be recorded in a register which is open to public inspection and will also be entered on the identification card of the respondent.

The public prosecutor normally takes the initiative in bringing a suspected case of injustice before a tribunal, although the designated officials, trade unions, injured persons, groups of citizens, or the respondent himself may also initiate the proceedings. It is the responsibility of the public prosecutor to classify a defendant and to present the case supporting that classification. The burden of proof in lowering an initial classification falls on the defendant himself; unless he can prove extenuating circumstances or errors of fact, the classification stands. A case may be appealed from a trial tribunal to an appellate tribunal, though an appellate tribunal can reject cases whose appeal is obviously not justified. Except for the further initiative of the public prosecutor noted above, the decision of the appellate tribunal is always final, though the Minister President retains the prerogative to pardon.

DEGREES OF GUILT

The initial screening of the population to determine who must be tried by these courts will be done by means of a registration of all citizens over eighteen years of age. This registration involves the completion of a form. From these forms all registrants will be put in one of five classes:

- I. Major Offenders
- II. Offenders (activists, militarists, and profiteers)

An Order From OMGUS Says...

The promulgation of this Law marks the beginning of a transitional period in the administration of the Denazification Program. During this transitional period and until the German administrative machinery established under the Law actually becomes effective, Military Government will:

- (1) Assist the German officials in every possible manner in establishing administrative machinery and procedures to carry out the Law.
- (2) Investigate the Ministers for Political Liberation, the members of the trial and appellate tribunals, the public prosecutors, and other German officials entrusted with the enforcement of the Law, in order to assure that such persons are anti-nazis of long standing, pro-democratic, anti-militaristic, and in complete agreement with the policies of Denazification.
- (3) Continue to assure that active nazis and militarists are barred from public and private employment in positions above ordinary labor.

The details of the German administrative and enforcement machinery and procedural regulations necessary for carrying the Law into execution will be worked out by the Ministers for Political Liberation, subject to approval of Military Government. Specific instructions on these matters will be issued to you as soon as possible. During this transitional period, until the German law is effectively in operation, Public Safety Special Branches attached to offices of Military Government and subordinate security and internal security officers should continue to investigate the political reliability of persons incumbent in, or under consideration for, appointment to public and semi-public offices and positions of responsibility in important private undertakings, in accordance with existing directives.

III. Lesser offenders (probationers)

IV. Followers

V. Persons exonerated.

MAJOR OFFENDERS include anyone who violated international law or was guilty of major offenses against the German criminal code; anyone who persecuted opposers of national socialism; anyone who was prominent and active in the nazi party, any of its affiliated organizations, in any Reich or Land or city government or administration under the nazi party; anyone who was a member of various police and intelligence organizations; and anyone who derived substantial profit from party membership or collaboration or who contributed heavily to its support.

ACTIVISTS include all persons guilty of the offenses described above, but on a lesser scale, and also all persons who

engaged in activities designed to poison the minds of German youth, or who undermined family or marital relations, favored sending non-nazis to military fronts, and incited intolerance and hatred on racial or party lines.

MILITARISTS include all who attempted to establish or supported a policy of foreign domination by military force, who promoted armament, or who attempted to organize German national life along militaristic lines.

PROFITEERS include all persons who collaborated with the nazis or joined the nazi party in an attempt to derive extensive personal profit, and all industrialists who made excessive war profits.

LESSER OFFENDERS include all persons active in minor capacities with the nazis but not guilty of brutality or outstanding propagandizing, all persons otherwise offenders who can establish mitigating circumstances, and anyone who withdrew from the nazi party "at an early time." It also includes persons under the age of twenty-six who did not "manifest despicable or brutal conduct" but who would otherwise be offenders.

FOLLOWERS include those persons who participated in nazi party activities only in a nominal fashion, and exonerated persons are those who in spite of outward indications actively resisted the nazis to their own disadvantage.

To assist in the initial classification of individuals, the Law includes an Annex which divides officials of nazi party organizations and affiliates, special organizations, the German governmental and legal structure, the Wehrmacht, and important private industries in two groups. Anyone in the first group is presumed to be a major offender; anyone in the second is presumed to be an offender.

SANCTIONS

The new law has teeth in it. This is evidenced by the sanctions prescribed for each of the classifications. The penalties were developed to make those persons

most responsible for nazi crimes pay most for the reparations and repair. In addition to loss of civil rights and other restrictions, major offenders and offenders (Class I and II) may be required to serve up to 10 and 5 years, respectively, in a labor camp, performing reparation and reconstruction work. The sanctions are also intended to remove Class I and II nazis from positions where they may have opportunity to influence others, or wield economic or political power.

EMPLOYMENT OF NAZIS

Article 58 of the law leaves no doubt about the employment of Class I and II offenders. It provides, that from 5th of March, 1946, (effective date of the law) Class I and II offenders or NSDAP members, or members of one of its formations (except the HJ and the BDM) will not be employed in positions above ordinary labor in governmental agencies, private enterprises, non-profit and welfare organizations, and in the professions. This sanction applies not only to employees in dependent positions but also to owners of a business and other persons having a proprietary interest in the business. These persons must be completely removed from the enterprise, and not merely demoted in the same organization to evade the spirit of the law. However, the law specifies that this provision does not apply to owners and employees of small, unimportant businesses, such as retail sales service establishments, farms and similar enterprises, provided they do not employ 10 or more employees. Also, the article exempts professionals such as doctors, lawyers, and engineers who do not employ more than two clerical, nursing or similar employees.

These employment prohibitions will be effective until the German tribunal

makes its final decision. Any person who violates this article after 1 June will be subject to criminal prosecution. The public official who fails to remove nazis and militarists under the law, will be punishable along with the employer who retains the persons in violation of the law.

Those persons who have been approved by MG for employment, may keep their positions until the tribunal has made its final decision, unless MG should revoke its approval during the interim. Persons who have been removed or excluded from employment by MG, may not be re-employed unless the tribunal has made a final decision in his favor.

The sanctions for lesser offenders and followers, though less severe than those for the first two classifications, restrict certain civil rights, employment, and require these persons to share a portion of the reparations cost by extra taxation.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MG

Enactment of the law not only places serious responsibilities on the German authorities, but also upon Military Government. Even after the German administrative machinery is in full operation, new responsibilities will rest upon the Public Safety Branches of MG. They will have to investigate, supervise and control the actions of the German authorities on every level, and hold them strictly accountable for effective and just enforcement of the law. Their first job will be to screen the German denazification officials, assist such officials in their work, (particularly the public prosecutors in making investigations and preparing their cases for trial), check the operations of the German administrative and judicial machinery, and maintain custody of nazi party records and case files of persons already investigated.

This tells the story!

The story of, war-ravaged Berlin, and of the men of four nations who worked together to govern her.

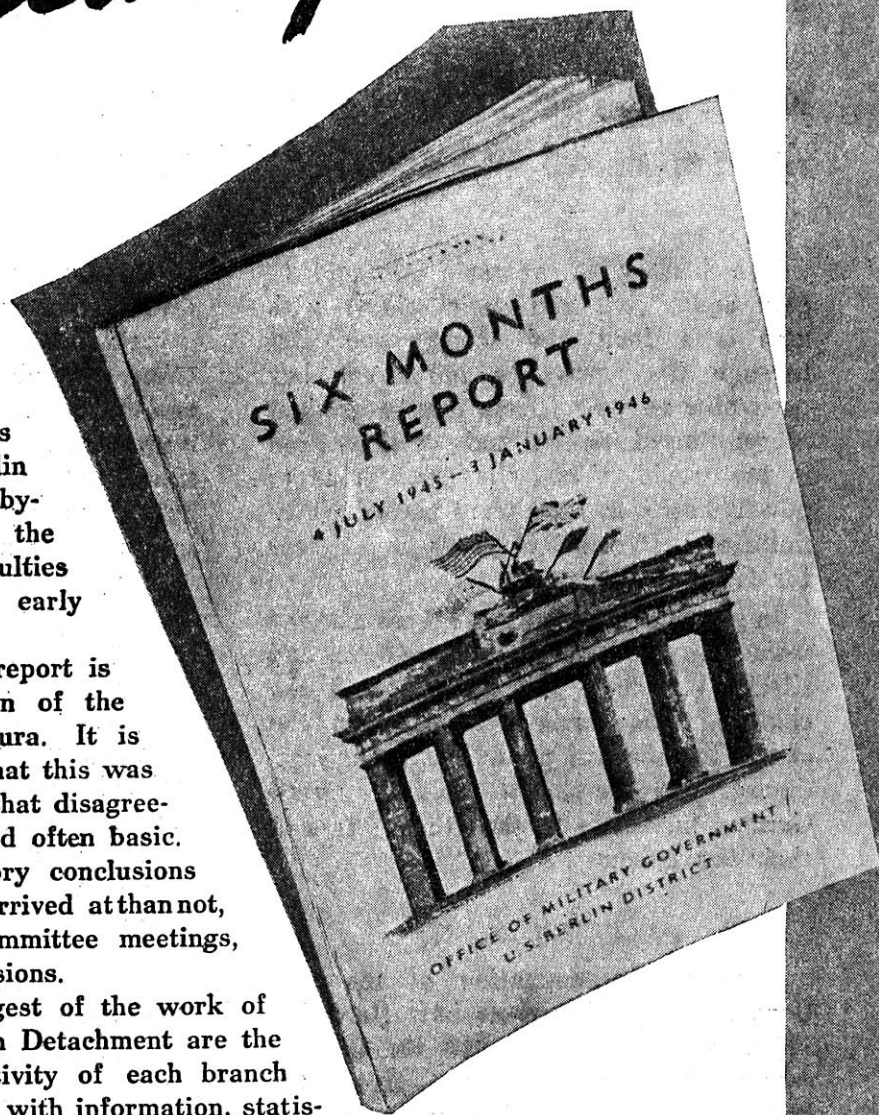
Beginning with the entry of the first American troops on July 4th, 1945, the Six Months Report of OMG, US Berlin District gives a play-by-play description of the daily problems, difficulties and solutions of the early occupation.

The keynote of the report is the successful operation of the four-power Kommandatura. It is made abundantly clear that this was no easily-won success, that disagreements were frequent and often basic. But mutually satisfactory conclusions were more frequently arrived at than not, after investigations, committee meetings, reports, and long discussions.

Following a brief digest of the work of the entire USMG Berlin Detachment are the detailed reports of activity of each branch. Every section is packed with information, statistics, analyses. Yet the reading is anything but dull. Many pictures, charts and graphs enliven the jobs.

gleam the personalities of the men who did the presentation, and through all,

Here, is the whole story of Military Government. Every MG officer will recognize similar problems in his own experience, tempered by the quadripartite nature of the administration of Berlin. Indeed, Berlin might almost be a "Little Germany," so closely does its government by the Kommandatura resemble that of the four zones by the Control Council. The problems of governing Berlin are those of Germany, reduced to minuscule. The solutions, however, are full-sized.



Control Council Enactment

REFORMS MARRIAGE LAW

Legal equality for women restored to pre - 1933 status, nazi racial provisions eliminated, and judicial administration facilitated by new legislation

The history of woman's struggle to gain equal civil and social rights with man is a long and stormy one. But through the years the fairer sex has been able to wring from man a gradual recognition of its civil and social position in the world. When the nazis came to power, however, laws were passed which nullified the results of years of progress for German women.

In general, three interests were allowed women in Germany: Kinder, Küche, and Kirche (children, the kitchen, and the church). The nazis even allowed the courts to interpret pre-existing marriage, divorce and annulment laws to permit German husbands to shed their wives at their convenience.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

With the promulgation of the new Control Council Marriage Law (Law No. 16) effective, 1 March 1946, the German woman may now emerge from the ignominy thrust upon her by Hitler and come proudly to her wedding as a full equal in the eyes of the law. Not only have all the undesirable nazi racial elements been eliminated from the new law, but the position of women in Germany has been so altered by it as to be more consistent with democratic principles of dignity and individual self-determination.

The Control Council legislation revises each of the three sections of the German

Civil Marriage Law, concerning marriage, divorce and annulment.

Prohibition of marriage on racial and other grounds based on the Nürnberg anti-Semitic laws and the so-called hereditary health laws are among the most significant provisions of nazi law which have been repealed. Under these enactments Germans were not allowed to marry persons whom the nazis considered to be of "impure blood" (Jews, Negroes, gypsies) nor persons afflicted with such allegedly hereditary defects as nearsightedness and hairlip. The former requirement that all officials and members of the military secure permission of their superiors before marrying has also been eliminated.

In certain instances where the law as it has existed before the advent of Hitler had been satisfactory to all concerned, the provisions of the Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (civil law) were restored. The impediment to marriage because of blood relationship is one such restored provision. The new law forbids marriage between relations in a direct line, between full and half-brothers and sisters and between relatives by marriage in a direct line irrespective of legitimacy or illegitimacy of birth.

ELIGIBILITY TO MARRY

As set forth in the new law, any couple may contract marriage provided the male is over 21 and the female over

16. Neither may marry if under legal incapacity, if related to the other by blood or direct line by marriage, or if a former marriage has not yet been declared void or dissolved. No woman may remarry within ten months of the dissolution or annulment of a previous marriage unless she has meanwhile given birth to a child.

Religious ceremonies, though commonly celebrated in addition to the civil, are not considered lawful marriages in Germany. The new law, preserving this custom, states that "a marriage shall come into existence only if the ceremony has been performed before a registrar," and goes on to prescribe the ceremony and the documents required to be produced and records to be made. Marriages not performed in this manner are void.

Grounds for divorce have been radically changed by the new CC law. Swept away are the nazi-inspired grounds of sterility, impotence, refusal to procreate, and the use of birth-control techniques. Gone also are the political grounds for divorce. Under Hitler, a husband who discovered his wife was a communist could divorce her. The new law permits divorce on grounds of "error concerning personal qualities of the marriage partner" only when this error depends on some quality essential to a normal marital relationship.

For the first time in German history nazi law permitted divorce without actual grounds. Previously it had been necessary to prove insanity, adultery or some equally tangible reason for dissolving the marriage. This provision was misused, under the nazis, to permit husbands to get rid of their wives at will. The new law permits a dissolution of marriage on grounds of incompatibility or irreparable disruption of the marital relation-

ship providing the interests of the children are not harmed. The decision, however, rests with the court and not with the individuals as it did under the nazis. In the decision as to which of the divorced parents is to have care of the person and property of the children, the interest of the children is to prevail, under instructions of the guardianship court, over the selfish interests of either of the parents.

Other provisions which had been abused by the nazi courts to discriminate against the wife have also now been eliminated. No longer may the divorced

husband escape from his duty to pay alimony by forcing the divorced wife to work. If found guilty, he must pay "commensurate with the standard of their married life, in so far as the income from property and earnings.. of the divorced

wife are insufficient." Restoration of the pre-Hitler right to revoke gifts made before and during the marriage is also incorporated in the new divorce provisions.

ANNULMENTS

In their eagerness to retain control over mothers of future soldiers, the nazis incorporated in the marriage law permission to the courts to annul marriages of German women to foreigners in cases where the women would become a national of her husband's country and thus no longer subject to Germany. This has now been repealed, as has the right of the family of a deceased divorced husband to enjoin the divorced wife not to use his family name.

The new law attempts to set right some of the injustices perpetrated against innocent marriage partners by the nazi provisions of the 1938 marriage law

(Continued on page 16)

German courts are specifically forbidden to accept cases arising under the new CC Marriage Law No 16 when a United Nations national is one of the contending parties, states a USFET directive. This is in conformity with an earlier MG law which removed from the jurisdiction of the German courts all cases involving interpretation or validity of MG orders or laws as well as those involving United Nations nationals.

WACs May Volunteer To Continue

ETO Service Until September 30, 1946

Enlisted WACs in the ETO who became eligible for redeployment after 1 March may volunteer for additional service, according to an announcement made at the office of the WAC Staff Director, Headquarters, U. S. Forces, European Theater. Under the provisions of this new service set-up WACs who will be in the above redeployment category may volunteer to serve until 30 June 1946, or they may sign for a term of service ending 30 September. Under present plans 30 September will mark the final date of service for such volunteers.

Special provision was made for WACs who were eligible for redeployment during February. They had three service categories for consideration. They could sign a class II (E), Class II (B), or Class II (C) statement. Class II (E) was for extra service until 30 April, Class II (B) was for service until 30 June, and Class II (C) extended service until 30 September 1946.

The announcement is coincidental with the campaign in the United States to secure reenlistments from the WAC forces now serving in the States, and is in keeping with the War Department policy of attempting to meet the critical shortage of skilled personnel by encouraging voluntary extended duty. Figures for this Theater show that the WAC personnel peak figure was approximately 9,000 in July 1945, and that figure had

dropped to 2,400 at the end of January 1946.

Figures at the Office of the WAC Staff Director also show that 850 WACs in Class II were eligible to leave the ETO by 15 February, but to date less than 250 have left for discharge, and that there is a strong tendency among WACs with long periods of overseas duty to volunteer for additional service. Many WACs have already volunteered under the February plan, and others have been discharged in this Theater to accept civilian employment with U. S. Governmental agencies.

All WAC enlisted personnel, except volunteers, who have 24 month's service at the end of April will be shipped out during April, and WACs with the same amount of service at the end of June will be starting homeward in June.

Under a new regulation WAC officers who have signed for additional service under Categories I or II are eligible for return to the U. S. under the provisions of the "Rest, Recuperation and Rehabilitation" plan, after which they will return to this Theater for duty.

CC Law No. 11 Phraseology

Holders of the German text of CC Law No. 11 are requested by USFET to make the following change, in the last line of Article III: Delete "verlieren gleichfalls jede Rechtskraft" and substitute "treten gleichfalls ausser Kraft."

DP Postal Service To America

Sacks containing mail from displaced persons in the American Zone to the United States, and those carrying DP mail into the US Zone of Germany, will bear the following labels, according to a recent USFET directive:

For Bavaria: DP Mail, Group "A," Civil Censorship Division, APO 205, US Army.

For Greater Hesse: The same, except Group "B" and APO 757.

For Württemberg-Baden: The same, except Group "E" and APO 154.

For Berlin: The same, except Group "C" and APO 755.

Higher Fines for Theft

Until the issuance of a directive prescribing maximum and minimum punishments for theft of US property from railway cars and other sources, an OMGUS directive instructs MG prosecutors to stress the seriousness of these offenses before the courts. Not only are Army stores being depleted, but black marketeering and security impairment are involved.

It is urged that penalties be severe enough to discourage potential offenders; and that wide publicity be given to long prison terms or other severe sentences, particularly through German information channels. Previous punishments meted out for thefts have been very light, and fines in some instances have been considerably less than the black market value of the goods stolen.

Civilian Travel - Berlin

Pending establishment of other policy through agreement with Russians, all German civilians traveling on US trains to Berlin must have Interzonal Passes issued by Allied Control Authority says a recent USFET cable. Train commanders are being instructed to refuse passage to any German civilian not documented in this manner.

German Economic Experts End Two-Day Conference

Fifty German economic, food and agricultural experts, representing all areas of the United States and British Zones of Occupied Germany, concluded a two day meeting at the Chamber of Commerce building in Frankfurt.

It was the first conference of its kind and the joint session at which resolutions favoring interzonal trade and freedom from restriction were favorably considered, was highlighted by an address given by Brig. Gen. William H. Draper, Jr., Director of the Economic Division of OMGUS (Germany).

General Draper stated that the meeting "was of great importance," and declared that "problems in the past and in the next few months have and will be a very great responsibility to your own people."

The day before the representatives heard Major E. H. Clay, Chief of the Policy Branch, Economics Division, OMGUS, declare that interzonal trade agreements between the American and British zones must be on terms which would in no way interfere with Germany being treated, eventually, as an economic unit. He stated that OMG was not in favor of barter but preferred that "exchanges be made in terms of money." He told them that in their planning for trade between zones, they must not apply undue restraint on goods, and that trade must be as free as possible within the necessary allocation and ration controls.

Among the American Military Government representatives who attended as observers were: Dr. James K. Pollack, Director of the Regional Military Government Coordinating Office, Stuttgart; Dr. Otto W. Brodnitz, German Agencies Advisor, and Major Karl Mahder, Economic Advisor, Regional Military Government Coordinator's Office.

Matters of food, coal, medical supplies and general industries occupied the attention of the delegates, who were under the chairmanship of Eric Rossman, secretary general of the Länderrat at Stuttgart.

Questions were asked General Draper on the matter of coal scarcity. Recent floods, and lack of production in coal areas were blamed for the failure of an increase in coal availability.

Of extreme interest to the delegates was the observation of General Draper on the food situation. He said: "In my opinion the German officials who took the responsibility after the occupation, and German farmers as a whole, and the distributing agencies for food, have all done, under the circumstances, a very good job." In considering the food problem for the future

he noted that conditions were not too favorable. "We all know" he said, "that a world food shortage is being faced. The American and British Governments have supported the zones with food imports but we face real difficulties now. We're going to do what we can to assist, but it means that you men responsible must husband every ton of wheat and every loaf of bread."

The conference, which was the outcome of suggestions made at the first meeting of the British authorities with the minister presidents of the three Laender in the American Zone on February 6, was unique because it was originally arranged for the purpose of bringing together the German representatives in order to consider the problems of the two zones in the matter of trade.

(Continued from page 13)

amendments. For this purpose the court now has the duty, on application of the injured party, to grant remedies and relief at its discretion. It does not, however, have the right to restore marriages dissolved by divorce, annulment or nullity proceedings. Action for such "mitigation of hardship" may be brought by either of the parties injured by a decision based on the nazi law, by children of the marriage, or by the Public Prosecutor. Such action must be brought within two years of the effective date of the new law (that is, by 1 March 1948). The court is urged to base its discretionary decision on the principles of equity and full consideration of all the circum-

stances. This innovation will be eagerly welcomed by many innocent people injured by arbitrary provisions of the nazi law.

Certain minor amendments by way of clarification of phraseology have also been made in the text of the marriage law to obviate jurisdictional disputes on questions of procedure which have hampered German court decisions for many years. As a binding rule of interpretation, the new law stipulates that when existing legal provisions are inconsistent with the provisions of Law 16 the existing provisions shall no longer be applicable. The application of this rule is left to the German courts.



The Germans are Asking WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

It has often been stated that the vast majority of the German population was only too happy to be rid of nazism and to welcome democracy. It is less frequently stated that this desire to be rid of nazism was the natural consequence of the fact that the swastika stood only for deprivation, suffering, want and war. That it stood for a great many other things, subsequently revealed at Nürnberg, was not a determining factor in the change of heart and mind which took place between 1939 and 1945.

Conversely, as Germans lost their faith in the ability of nazism to fulfill their wants and to protect them from the enemy, they acquired a respect for "democracy" insofar as "democracy" symbolized freedom from want. They did not, however, acquire any understanding of the political or ethical characteristics of "democracy." Hence, as it is borne in upon the Germans with increasing force that "democracy" in Germany does not mean a chicken in every pot, a wave of bitterness sweeps over the disappointed seekers for a German Utopia.

READERS' COLUMNS

This disappointment is most frequently reflected in popular doggerel and in the readers' columns of the local papers. A pair of couplets now being widely repeated illustrate the latest literary effort to discredit the occupation:

"Dear Lord, give us, pray, a Fifth Reich.
Third and Fourth are too much alike."
And, to the conquerors:

"If you can't give us our daily bread,
Please give us back our Hitler, dead."

In a recent number of the "Süddeutsche Zeitung" an anonymous contributor attempts to define democracy, with the heavy-handed irony which characterizes many of the letters printed in the newspapers.

A GERMAN DEFINITION

"Do you want to know what democracy is? I know. It is true that in the street we may utter our opinions, but there are always policemen on the street-corners, and in the restaurants and street-cars as well, who will let us talk all right, but who may search us for a couple of cigarettes we may have in our pockets. If we carry a few drops of schnapps in our briefcases, a handful of cakes, a can of preserves from the Bavarian Red Cross, or something else of the kind, we always run the risk of being held up by some spy. He searches us, maybe in the middle of the street. Stool pigeons are everywhere. That is real democracy!

"In nazi times it was permitted to have different brands of cigarettes, preserves, etc. You could have whole trunks of these things and no one bothered you. We prefer to keep our mouths shut in the street. We had better not smoke. We must hide our cigarettes in our pockets. That is democracy!"

The same problem is treated with the same bias, but from the woman's point of view by another contributor to the "Süddeutsche Zeitung."

"Your newspaper recently published an announcement that smokes would be distributed again in February but that women above 55 would not get any.... Every day we are told that we may talk freely now that we are having some sort of a democracy. Well, my opinion is that in a democracy all goods should be distributed justly. There does not seem to be much justice in this democracy of

ours as this gigantic case shows. The nazis did the same, it is true. I hoped, however, that together with the nazis such dirty methods would disappear.... The next thing will probably be that women above 55 will be considered too old to vote. We should not be surprised at all if that came about, for we have seen that life in a democracy stands at the same zero point as under the nazis."

The Refugee Speaks

Germans in general and Bavarians in particular have loudly and at great length voiced their opinion on the refugees from the East who are arriving or have arrived in their midst. They are accused in one and the same breath of being unreconstructed nazis, soviet spies, lazy parasites, and ambitious schemers. Attempts have been made in some quarters, without any signal success, to arouse the sympathy of the Western Germans for their Eastern kin. Response to these appeals is token, for the most part. Certainly it does not go so far as willingly sharing bed and board with the unwanted Easterners. It is small wonder that the refugee transplanted to a new section of Germany feels himself a stranger in a strange land. Rarely are his position, his problems, and his future sympathetically discussed outside of the administrative circles under whose jurisdiction they fall.

In a letter addressed to the Oberbayern Military Government Detachment a lawyer from Upper Silesia sets forth his view of the situation of the refugee. He hints at the possibility that these millions of uprooted people from the East may band together for mutual protection. Certain political leaders have also voiced their fear that such a movement might very well come into existence unless these people are completely assimilated into the German population.

"As you know, I, too, belong to the millions who have lost their home, position, property and relatives. For months, the fate of my many friends and comrades has distressed me. Being a Silesian by birth, it is especially the misfortune of my Silesian compatriots that weighs down upon my heart. As a result of my observations and experiences, I beg to call your attention to the following.

"The..... expulsion of millions of Germans from their old homes in the East and in the Sudetenland has already created veritable chaos. After the German collapse, a situation has arisen which, from a purely humane point of view, presents one of the gravest of our times.

HAVES vs HAVE-NOTS

"This situation is all the more aggravated by the egoistic attitude of the Bavarian population and by the callous conduct of many branches of the state administration. A rift has been created here which keeps on widening, day by day. On the one side there is a section of society which is essentially well-fed and got through the war tolerably well — the 'haves;' on the other side there is a mass of human beings which lost practically everything save life itself, and to which all roads are barred — the 'have-nots.' The former, especially those who live in the country, are leading a comfortable life,

hardly different from their peace-time existence. The latter are compelled to live the lives of beggars, in hostile surroundings, feeling with every move that they are looked upon as undesirables. After a long Calvary of suffering, grieved at the loss of all that was dear to them, they find no refuge . . . Moreover, they now realize that they have lost all rights. They have no opportunity of making their opinions known. They cannot safeguard their interests through elections or through the press. There is no one to represent them with the public authorities or in legislative bodies. They are marooned in the truest sense of the word.

"With ever-increasing frequency the question is asked: Why are we the only ones cast out by the world, by our German compatriots? Are we more guilty than the rest of the Germans, that they now treat us as undesirable aliens? Were not the sufferings and sacrifice inflicted upon us, made for them, too?

"These questions are more than justified. As far as the question of guilt is concerned, is it not a fact that Silesia did not even have a national-socialist fraction until 1933. Compare this with Bavaria!

"It seems to me that nazi training and the war itself have lowered the ethical standards of individuals as well as those of the state. Germans, especially the Bavarians, not only shut their ears to that

question, but do everything to shun their responsibility. These attempts, shameless as they are, must be frustrated. This should be a matter of course, requiring no debate, but, unfortunately, one cannot expect decency and solidarity on the part of the German 'haves.' There is no alternative for us but to apply to the occupational powers. We are living on our last pennies. Many of us are still inspired by the vague hope that, some day, we may be permitted to return to our homes. But what will happen should these hopes fail?

REPRESENTATION REQUESTED

"The countless masses of uprooted and expropriated peoples need some representation to safeguard their interests, to guide them and to speak for them. This is a very serious matter which cannot be solved on the basis of existing political parties. So far, all of them have failed to show the broadminded and tolerant attitude required by the situation.

"In the interests of all that are affected, but also in the name of justice and humanity, immediate and effective action is necessary lest, sooner or later, the natural instinct of self-preservation of the millions of exiles create a new Spartacus movement. They know they have nothing to lose. A movement like that will prove to be an irresistible avalanche sweeping down upon and overwhelming egotism, lack of comprehension and heartlessness."



Occupation Program

WELL EXECUTED

Account should be taken, says a **Wilmington Journal** editorial, of Secretary Patterson's remarks that "this country's representatives in Germany are carrying



out their task of occupation with 'great skill and vigor.' Mr. Patterson is not an entirely unprejudiced witness, but it

is also true that he always has been a citizen of the highest type and ... his recent tour ... has given him an understanding . . . not possessed by many . . critics of our national policy. Obstacles . . . have to be overcome. The job is very hard indeed, 'but the program . . . is being well executed.' Under all the conditions . . . about as much as we have any right to expect in so short a time."

OCCUPATION POLICY

To eliminate the need of maintaining large bodies of troops in foreign countries in peacetime, the **Springfield Union** proposes: 1) modification of our occupation policies; 2) demobilization of our "psychological warfare" experts; 3) fewer detailed and sometimes contradictory instructions from Washington; 4) attempting to do less so as to achieve more. There is general agreement that "We don't want revenge ... we can't ... turn the Germans into peace-loving lambs ... Germany ... must not be allowed to rearm ... denied ... military industries." Why not also "agree ... that (Germany) ... become self-supporting by developing

... non-military industries and peaceful trade. That policy would require fewer troops and it makes sense."

FRENCH STAND

Regarding the French stand on the Saar, Ruhr and Rhineland being detached from Germany and permanently internationalized, the **Washington Star** offers that France has strong reasons for its fixation "in view of their bitter experience in three wars." However much the proposal of the French may be opposed now, adds the editorial, still "when the time comes to write the definitive German peace treaty, there will have to be provisions and guarantees concrete and strong enough to re-assure them that Germany's claws will be permanently clipped."

DP ISSUE

Withdrawal of preferential treatment for displaced persons in the American occupation zone who refuse to return home has been requested of American occupation authorities, reports the **New York Herald Tribune**. Of the more than half million displaced persons now being provided food, clothing and lodging by the U. S. Army "264,000 ... do not wish to go home to eastern or southeastern Europe. American policy ... may soon be overhauled ... not the present intention ... to resort to forcible, mass repatriations."



STARVATION NON-EXISTENT

Most German civilian authorities who are not agitating for more handouts from the U. S., readily admit, **The New York Times** says, that "no one is starving in Germany." In spite of stories now current in the U. S. "people are not dropping . . . from starvation . . . children are not sleeping in the streets. Even the Germans themselves will admit that the ration allowance in some categories is better than it was last winter under the Hitler regime."

GERMAN EXPELLEES

In addition to the population already swollen by 2,000,000 refugees of various nationalities, another **New York Times** story reports, Bavaria is now faced with the problem of providing shelter for some of the 1,500,000 German expellees gradually arriving from Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary and Romania. Among the expellees are Sudeten Germans who greeted Hitler so enthusiastically in October 1938, but who "are receiving no such welcome in Germany."

POLISH GUARDS

Following raids on camps quartering Poles and Yugoslavs who have been accused of activities hostile to the governments in Warsaw and Belgrade, says a **New York Times** story, an American 3d Army officer reported "no evidence . . . found that American-hired Polish guards . . . formed into a counterrevolutionary army but some guards . . . approached by agents trying to persuade them to join anti-Warsaw forces."

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION

Considerable information about Soviet occupation forces is revealed by German trade union leaders from the Russian occupied zone, states the **New York Her-**

ald Tribune. This includes: 1) a critical attitude toward the "lack of culture" of the average Russian soldiers; 2) acknowledgement that crimes of Russians against Germans call forth severe disciplinary action; 3) emphasis by the Russians that they expect trade unions to produce the political leadership of Germany; 4) Russian assurance to union leaders that if in about two years anti-fascists were in control of the big industries and main political posts in the zone, the greater part of the Soviet occupation forces would be ready to leave Germany.

MG IMPROVEMENT

Another **New York Times** dispatch written by **Raymond Daniell** reports . . . "still large numbers of nazis . . . in industry . . . in government, but their number is dwindling steadily. Now for the first time . . . men responsible for putting high-level directives into practice . . . making a serious effort to do so. One of the major reasons for the improvement . . . separation of the functions of the military government and the tactical 3d Army troops. Another contributing factor . . . appointment of Brigadier General **Walter J. Muller** as Military Government officer for Bavaria."

GERMAN PEACE TREATY

Some expectation is held by **Lt. General Clay**, also reports **The New York Times**, that "within a year after the establishment of (a German) central government . . . an interim or final peace treaty can be signed with Germany (thus) ending the military phase of the occupation." Denazification, demilitarization, deindustrialization, restoration of democratic processes, and the removal of zonal barriers should all be effected during 1947, after which time the creation of a provisional central German government would be plainly warranted.

VETERANS REENLISTING

Many discharged veterans, says the **Hartford Courant**, are going back into service because financially, civilian life has been disappointing to them. This circumstance, adds the editorial, has immeasurably benefitted the Army, "which is obviously greatly in need of . . . recruits . . . to carry our load in the postwar world. A survey of conditons . . . to-day leads one to conclude that the Army will offer a real haven . . . in the months ahead."

JEWISH EXODUS

Large segments of every nationality and race in Europe to-day are seeking by every means possible to go elsewhere, comments **Morgan Beatty** of the National



Broadcasting Company, so it is quite natural to assume that "Jews in Poland are pooling resources, helping youngsters . . . to get away." This fact was probably the basis of General

Morgan's statement about the flight of Jews from Poland, he adds, so "there could hardly be anything sinister about anything he said, and there was nothing

sinister about what the Jews were doing to help themselves. It was all part of a vast problem; it's one problem among very many."

RUHR INTERNATIONALIZATION

On the subject of Ruhr internationalization, **Edgar A. Mowrer** broadcasts from London that "American generals in Germany seem increasingly to oppose this; but the French again are adamant. Personally, I think they are right."

DEMOCRATIC RULE

John B. Kennedy of the ABC contends "that the democracy that won the war can make the peace and keep it. Look at...Japan. The basis of democratic rule is being laid in Japan with a minimum of fuss and certainly a minimum of force."

LIFE IN BERLIN

From what he saw of Berlin on a recent trip, says **Douglas Edwards** of the Columbia Broadcasting System, "life goes on about as you might expect. American experts found no cases of starvation which contradict statements made . . . recently."

Station List

Military Government Elements

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER			
Office of Mil Govt for Germany (U.S.) Berlin			Lt Gen Lucius D Clay
Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Zone) Frankfurt			Maj Gen C L Adcock

LAND WURTTENBERG-BADEN

Office of Mil Govt for Württemberg- Baden	Stuttgart	Col W W Dawson
1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) (APO 154)		
Hq 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq & Sv Co 1st Mil Govt Bn (Sep) Stuttgart Hq Co L 1st Mobile Maint Plat		Col W W Dawson 1st Lt J P Clifford 1st Lt N Oakes Capt E Thompson

Württemberg

E-1	Stuttgart	Württemberg	Col W W Dawson
F-10	Stuttgart	SK Stuttgart	Maj R H Stimson
F-11	Ulm	SK-LK Ulm	Maj J Owen
G-20	Aalen	LK Aalen	Maj M Hoover
G-21	Böblingen	LK Böblingen	Capt W A Becker
G-22	Crailsheim	LK Crailsheim	Maj T Taylor
G-23	Esslingen	LK Esslingen	Capt F A McDonald
G-24	Gmünd	LK Gmünd	1st Lt S R Combs
G-25	Göppingen	LK Göppingen	Maj J A Holbrook
G-26	Schwäbisch Hall	LK Hall	Capt H A Wyatt
G-27	Heidenheim	LK Heidenheim	Maj B V Bloom
G-28	Heilbronn	LK Heilbronn	Maj M W Terry
G-29	Ludwigsburg	LK Ludwigsburg	1st Lt J Strauss
G-30	Waiblingen	LK Waiblingen	Maj H W Freeman
H-50	Backnang	LK Backnang	Capt M B Watson
H-52	Künzelsau	LK Künzelsau	Capt W L Strauss
H-53	Leonberg	LK Leonberg	Capt R S Deetz
H-54	Bad Mergentheim	LK Mergentheim	Capt R Forrest
H-55	Nürtingen	LK Nürtingen	Maj S A Warren
H-56	Ohringen	LK Ohringen	1st Lt M Korson
H-58	Vaihingen	LK Vaihingen	Capt J G Cox

Landesbezirk North Baden

Co E	Durlach	Landesbezirk	1st Lt H Oakes
E-7	Karlsruhe	North Baden	Col C Lisle
F-16	Mannheim	SK-LK Mannheim	Maj L L Lewis
G-43	Heidelberg	SK-LK Heidelberg	Lt Col J I Taylor
G-46	Pforzheim	SK-LK Pforzheim	1st Lt N Semaschko
G-47	Karlsruhe	SK-LK Karlsruhe	Maj W T Neel
H-87	Bruchsal	LK Bruchsal	Maj E V Le Blanc
H-89	Buchen	LK Buchen	Maj J A McGuinness
H-90	Mosbach	LK Mosbach	Capt W J Melchers
H-91	Tauberbischofsheim	LK Tauberbischofsheim	1st Lt J Zecca
H-92	Sinsheim	LK Sinsheim	Capt H D Peterson

LAND GREATER HESSE

Office of Mil Govt
for Land Greater Hesse
Wiesbaden

Col J R Newman

2d Mil Govt Bn (Sep)
(APO 633)

Hq 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Hq Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Wiesbaden
Sv Co 2d Mil Gvt Bn (Sep) Oberursel

Col J R Newman
1st Lt K M Burke
Capt B Sturdevan

Regierungsbezirk Wiesbaden

E-5 Wiesbaden
E-6 Frankfurt
F-15 Wiesbaden
G-41 Wetzlar
H-77 Dillenburg

H-78 Gelnhausen

H-79 Hanau
H-80 Weilburg

H-81 Hofheim
H-83 Rudesheim

H-86 Bad Homburg

H-87 Essen (Ruhr)
H-88 Sulzbach (Saar)

RB Wiesbaden
SK Frankfurt
SK Wiesbaden
LK Wetzlar
LK Dillkreis &
LK Biedenkopf
LK Gelnhausen &
LK Schlüchtern
SK-LK Hanau
LK Limburg &
LK Oberlahn
LK Maintaunus
LK Rheingau &
LK Untertaunus
LK Usingen &
LK Obertaunus
Liaison
Liaison

Col J R Newman
Lt Col F E Sheehan
Mai Chatos
Maj M Baymen

Maj D B Bernstein

Lt Col T Turner Jr
Maj T Turner Jr

1st Lt H L Edburg
Maj J C Nelson

Maj J G Gavin
Capt O Kuntzleman
Capt G E Skaggs Jr
Maj W Condy

Regierungsbezirk Kassel

E-4 Kassel
F-14 Kassel

G-38 Fritzlar

G-39 Marburg
G-40 Fulda
G-48 Korbach
H-65 Eschwege

H-67 Hersfeld

H-68 Hofgeismar

RB Kassel
SK-LK Kassel &
LK Melsungen
LK Fritzlar-Homberg &
LK Ziegenhain
SK-LK Marburg
SK-LK Fulda & LK Hünfeld
LK Waldeck & LK Frankenberg
LK Eschwege &
LK Witzzenhausen
LK Hersfeld &
LK Rotenburg
LK Hofgeismar &
LK Wolfhagen

Lt Col A Skarry

Lt Col R Bard

Capt G De Nubla
Maj L S Williams
Maj C F Russe
Capt H R Dichtenmueller

Capt W B Getmann

Capt R W Godwin

Capt S B Borda

Regierungsbezirk Hessen

E-3 Darmstadt
F-12 Darmstadt

F-13 Offenbach
G-31 Bensheim
G-32 Büdingen
G-33 Dieburg
G-34 Friedberg
G-35 Giessen
H-62 Lauterbach

RB Hessen
SK-LK Darmstadt &
LK Gross Gerau
SK-LK Offenbach
LK Bergstrasse & LK Erbach
LK Büdingen
LK Dieburg
LK Friedberg
SK-LK Giessen
LK Lauterbach & LK Alsfeld

Lt Col R W Copeland
Lt Col L G Kelly

Capt E J Emerick
Maj A C Leggatt
1st Lt T A Norris
Capt J M Nutt Jr
Maj R J Willard
Maj D M Easterday
Capt H Nickelsberg

LAND BAVARIA

Office of
Mil Govt for
Bavaria Munich

Brig Gen W J Muller

3d Mil Govt Regt
(APO 403)

Hq 3d Mil Govt Munich
Hq Co Munich
Sv Co Munich
R & T Co Munich
3d MG Med Det Munich
3d MG Med Sec Munich

Col C C Morgan
Capt J W Preston
Capt S V Lesnescki
2nd Lt W T Lyons
Lt Col E R Jenney
Maj M J Kanner

Regierungsbezirk Mainfranken

Co A Würzburg
E-202 Würzburg
F-210 Würzburg
G-220 Aschaffenburg
G-221 Schweinfurt
H-250 Bad Kissingen
H-251 Kitzingen
I-330 Alzenau
I-331 Brückenau
I-332 Ebern
I-333 Gemünden
I-334 Gerolzhofen
I-335 Hammelburg
I-336 Hassfurt
I-337 Hofheim
I-338 Karlstadt
I-339 Königshofen
I-340 Lohr
I-341 Marktheidenfeld
I-342 Mellrichstadt
I-343 Miltenberg
I-344 Neustadt Saale
I-345 Obernbürg
I-346 Ochsenfurt

RB Mainfranken
SK-LK Würzburg
SK-LK Aschaffenburg
SK-LK Schweinfurt
LK Kissingen
LK Kitzingen
LK Alzenau
LK Brückenau
LK Ebern
LK Gemünden
LK Gerolzhofen
LK Hammelsburg
LK Hassfurt
LK Hofheim
LK Karlstadt
LK Königshofen
LK Lohr
LK Marktheidenfeld
LK Mellrichstadt
LK Miltenberg
LK Neustadt a. d. Saale
LK Obernbürg
LK Ochsenfurt

Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col M E Henderson
Lt Col J B Bradford
Maj C M Emerick
Lt Col J B Thomson
Capt M A Potter
Capt J B Lynn
Capt K L Ellis
Maj H P Clark Jr
Capt R W Jones
1st Lt Coter
Capt J M Simon
Maj E G Emery
Capt J R Ellis Jr
Capt E F Smith
Capt W E Brayden
Capt L F Girolani
Capt Elmer E Kelly
Maj M B Voorhees
Lt L K Owens
Capt D J Huffman
Capt E F Warnke
Maj B H Logan
Capt H A Storm

Regierungsbezirk Ober & Mittelfranken

Co B Ansbach
E-203 Ansbach
F-211 Nürnberg
G-228 Ansbach
G-229 Fürth
H-261 Dinkelsbühl
H-262 Eichstadt
H-263 Feuchtwangen
H-264 Gunzenhausen
H-265 Hersbruck
H-266 Hilpoltstein
H-267 Weissenburg
H-268 Rothenburg
H-269 Schwabach
H-270 Scheinfeld
H-271 Windsheim
H-272 Lauf
H-273 Neustadt a. d. Aisch
Co C Bamberg
G-222 Bamberg
G-223 Bayreuth

RB Ober and Mittelfranken
SK-LK Nürnberg
SK-LK Ansbach
SK-LK Fürth
LK Dinkelsbühl
LK Eichstadt
LK Feuchtwangen
LK Gunzenhausen
LK Hersbruck
LK Hilpoltstein
LK Weissenburg
LK Rothenburg
LK Schwabach
LK Scheinfeld
LK Uffenheim
LK Lauf
LK Neustadt a. d. Aisch
SK-LK Bamberg
SK-LK Bayreuth

Capt G N Hultzen
Col E M Haight
Lt Col C Klise
Lt Col W R Whitaker Jr
Maj J D Cofer
Lt Col J W Hall
Maj W T Stoats
1st Lt D J Smith
Maj H W Zurn
Maj H R Glaser
Maj H T Lund
Capt J J Carr
Maj R C Anderson
Maj R E Stringer
Maj H C Kauffmann
Maj E I Paul
Maj E N Humphrey
Maj F K Hinchey
1st Lt A E Leidy
Maj H L Woodall
Lt Col C J Reilly

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-224	Erlangen	LK Erlangen	Lt Col F Robie
G-225	Coburg	SK-LK Coburg	Maj S Klein
G-226	Kronach	LK Kronach	Capt J F Begley
G-227	Hof	SK-LK Hof	Maj B P White
G-247	Lichtenfels	LK Lichtenfels	Lt Col J R Case
H-252	Ebermannstadt	LK Ebermannstadt	Capt J J Bianchi
H-253	Hochstadt	LK Hochstadt a. d. Aisch	Maj R G Hanford
H-254	Kulmbach	LK Kulmbach	Lt Col P B Lamson
H-255	Pegnitz	LK Pegnitz	Maj M F Skinner
H-256	Munchberg	LK Munchberg	Maj A C Abbott
H-258	Rehau	LK Rehau	Maj R H Dodds
H-259	Wunseidel	LK Wunseidel	Maj D H Alexander
H-260	Forcheim	LK Forcheim	Maj R J Nelson
I-347	Naila	LK Naila	1st Lt W P Morris
I-348	Stadtsteinach	LK Stadtsteinach	1st Lt H F Casademont

Regierungsbezirk Niederbayern & Oberpfalz

Co D	Regensburg		1st Lt H D Gross
E-204	Regensburg	RB Niederbayern & Oberpfalz	Lt Col G D Hastings
F-212	Regensburg	SK-LK Regensburg	Maj C G Doyle
G-230	Weiden	SK Weiden &	
		LK Neustadt a. d. Wald	Maj J C Robertson Jr
G-244	Amberg	SK-LK Amberg	Maj J H Mattox
H-274	Cham	LK Cham	Capt L S Gagliardi
H-275	Burglengenfeld	LK Burglengenfeld	Capt E Fichter
H-276	Parsberg	LK Parsberg	Capt R E Boyd
H-277	Tirschenreuth	LK Tirschenreuth	Maj F P Murray
H-278	Neunburg	LK Neunburg vorm Wald	Capt S P Himic
H-279	Eschenbach	LK Eschenbach i. d. Opf.	Capt W R Baylies
I-349	Kemnath	LK Kemnath	1st Lt E Slopak
I-350	Nabburg	LK Nabburg	Capt F N Shanbacker
I-351	Oberviechtach	LK Oberviechtach	Capt R A Berry
I-352	Riedenberg	LK Riedenberg	Capt B J Tutuska
I-353	Vohenstrauß	LK Vohenstrauß	Capt F Traynham
I-354	Roding	LK Roding	Capt C R Bucheit
I-355	Waldmünchen	LK Waldmünchen	1st Lt F Henky
I-356	Beilngries	LK Beilngries	1st Lt R W Crowley
I-357	Neumarkt	LK Neumarkt i. d. Opf.	Capt W N Blanton
I-358	Sulzbach-Rosenburg	LK Sulzbach-Rosenburg	Capt A J Dann
G-243	Passau	SK-LK Passau	Maj W Wickersham
G-245	Landshut	SK-LK Landshut	Maj H J Mrachek
G-246	Straubing	SK-LK Straubing	Maj H T Olsen
H-301	Deggendorf	LK Deggendorf	1st Lt O A Childs
H-302	Eggenfelden	LK Eggenfelden	Maj E W Manning
H-303	Grafenau	LK Grafenau	Capt S Perlman
H-304	Kelheim	LK Kelheim	Capt C T Hutson
H-305	Landau	LK Landau a. d. Isar	1st Lt H Fueglein
H-306	Pfarrkirchen	LK Pfarrkirchen	Capt A V Di Giwni
H-307	Zweisel	LK Regen	Capt A R Sphar
H-308	Vilshofen	LK Vilshofen	Capt W J Fitzpatrick
H-309	Vilsbiburg	LK Vilsbiburg	Capt F Harris
H-310	Wolfstein	LK Wolfstein	Capt R W Douglass
I-375	Bogen	LK Bogen	Capt A G Albert
I-377	Dingolfing	LK Dingolfing	Capt E M Martocci
I-378	Griesbach	LK Griesbach	Capt A S Gallant
I-379	Kötzting	LK Kötzting	Capt J W Fleishman
I-380	Mainburg	LK Mainburg	Capt J W Leidy
I-381	Mallersdorf	LK Mallersdorf	Capt S Jacobs
I-382	Rottenburg	LK Rottenburg	1st Lt E A Russo
I-383	Viechtach	LK Viechtach	Capt A L Corcelius
I-385	Wegscheid	LK Wegscheid	Capt H Walter

Regierungsbezirk Oberbayern

Co F	Munich		1st Lt W M Ellis
E-205	Munich	RB Oberbayern	Lt Col R F Brooks
F-213	Munich	SK-LK Munich	Lt Col E Keller Jr
G-236	Partenkirchen	LK Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Lt Col C H Heyl

UNIT	LOCATION	OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT	DIRECTOR OR COMMANDING OFFICER
G-237	Ingolstadt	SK-LK Ingolstadt	Maj L H Norins
G-238	Munich	LK Munich	Maj M T Mawrence
H-286	Fürstenfeldbruck	LK Fürstenfeldbrück	Capt J J McBride
H-287	Landsberg	LK Landsberg	Capt M L Matt
H-288	Pfaffenhofen	LK Pfaffenhofen	Capt J E Thayer
H-289	Starnberg	LK Starnberg	Maj M W Nitz
H-290	Weilheim	LK Weilheim	Capt R J O'Dowd
H-291	Wolfratshausen	LK Wolfratshausen	Maj P L Steers
I-362	Aichach	LK Aichach	Capt L R Day
I-364	Schrobenhausen	LK Schrobenhausen	1st Lt R C Wiggins
I-367	Dachau	LK Dachau	Capt V A Burke
I-368	Schöngau	LK Schöngau	Maj C A Rein
Co E	Wasserburg		Capt D E Brown
G-231	Freising	LK Freising	Maj E Boney
G-232	Miesbach	LK Miesbach	Lt Col J Kelly
G-233	Traunstein	LK Traunstein	Maj C J Bischoff
G-234	Altötting	LK Altötting	Maj R L Montague
G-235	Rosenheim	SK-LK Rosenheim	Capt R H Necel
H-280	Erding	LK Erding	Maj C C Brown
H-281	Laufen	LK Laufen	1st Lt D L Price
H-282	Mühldorf	LK Mühldorf	Capt W M Forys
H-283	Wasserburg	LK Wasserburg	1st Lt A L Klinger
H-284	Bad Tölz	LK Tölz	Capt V Thom
H-285	Aibling	LK Aibling	Maj E J Newmeyer
H-311	Berchtesgaden	LK Berchtesgaden	Capt W Caruso
I-361	Ebersberg	LK Ebersberg	1st Lt C C Smith Jr

Regierungsbezirk Schwaben

Co G	Augsburg		Capt O Meirhenry
E-206	Augsburg	RB Schwaben	Lt Col C M Avery
F-214	Augsburg	SK-LK Augsburg	Lt Col R A Norton
G-239	Dillingen	LK Dillingen	Maj Darragh
G-240	Weissenborn	LK Neu Ulm	Capt J M Latimer
G-241	Sonthofen	LK Sonthofen	Maj J E Rhea
G-242	Kempten	SK-LK Kempten	Capt B M Ziegler
H-292	Donauwörth	LK Donauwörth	Capt L A Proper
H-293	Günzburg	LK Günzburg	Capt M Glossop
H-294	Markt Oberdorf	LK Markt Oberdorf	Capt B M Green
H-295	Memmingen	LK Memmingen	Lt Col R F Wagner
H-296	Mindelheim	LK Mindelheim	Maj E C Bunker
H-297	Neuberg	LK Neuberg a. d. Donau	Capt H E Reeves
H-298	Nördlingen	LK Nördlingen	Capt S H Brown
H-299	Füssen	LK Füssen	Capt S D Lubin
H-300	Krumbach	LK Krumbach	Capt C E Witney
I-369	Illertissen	LK Illertissen	Capt F E Kettunen
I-370	Kaufbeuren	LK Kaufbeuren	1st Lt R E Lee
I-372	Wertingen	LK Wertingen	Capt J S Woodward
I-373	Friedberg	LK Friedberg	Capt L Sims
I-374	Schwabmünchen	LK Schwabmünchen	Capt L E Smith Jr

U. S. SECTOR, BERLIN DISTRICT

Office of Mil Govt (U.S. Sector Berlin)	Berlin	U. S. Sector, Berlin District (APO 755)	Col F L Howley
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BREMEN PORT COMAND (APO 751)

Office of Mil Govt (Bremen Port Command)	Bremen	Bremen Port Command	Lt Col G H Scott
Office of Mil Govt for Bremen	Bremen	SK Bremen	Lt Col J M Shamel
Office of Mil Govt for Wesermünde	Wesermünde	SK Wesermünde	Lt Col L S Diggs

